

# WILSON CONFERS ON HIS REPLY TO GERMANY; ALLIED MINISTERS ARE CALLED INTO SESSION; LAON AND LA FERRE CAPTURED BY FRENCH

## 800 TO 900 ARE PROBABLY DEAD IN FOREST FIRE

Duluth and Superior Men-  
aced by Flames Now Un-  
der Control.

THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES

Rumors Are Circulated That  
Disaster Was Caused by  
Enemy Agents.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 13.—With prob-  
ably between 800 and 900 persons dead,  
thousands homeless and without cloth-  
ing and with property damage mount-  
ing into millions of dollars, whole sec-  
tions of northern Wisconsin and Min-  
nesota timberland to-night are smoul-  
dering, fire stricken areas, with charred  
ruins of abandoned, depopulated towns.

The bodies of 196 victims lie in  
Duluth morgues. Hundreds more along  
the roads leading to Duluth and Su-  
perior lie where they fell when over-  
taken by the fire.

Twelve thousand homeless and peni-  
ten refugees, all in need, more or less, of  
medical attention, are quartered in hos-  
pitals, churches, schools, private homes  
and in the army here, while doctors  
and nurses sent from surrounding com-  
munities attend them, and nearly every  
able bodied man in the city has been  
conscripted to fight the flames, which  
now are reported to be dying away.

**Incendiaries Driven Away.**

Reports that the holocaust resulted  
from the work of enemy agents were  
circulated here to-night. Definite con-  
firmation was not available, but inci-  
daries were driven away from a local  
shipyard when the fires in Duluth and  
Superior were at their height, according  
to F. J. Longren, Fire Marshal, and  
other city and State officials.

Reports reaching here by courier told  
of widespread destruction, but it was  
evident that in most instances the fury  
of the flames was spent. Duluth and  
Superior are in no further danger. Vir-  
ginia is safe and Brainerd was un-  
touched. However, peat bog fires now  
are said to menace the latter city. Her-  
mid reported a small loss.

Greatest loss of life and property  
damage are believed to have occurred in  
the Cloquet region, where a number of  
towns have been destroyed and all semi-  
rural settlements virtually wiped out.

**Warned by Forest Ranger.**

Albert Michaud, a special policeman,  
told a tragic story of the burning of  
Cloquet and of the mad rush of its  
residents to escape.

"At 6 o'clock last night a forest  
guard gave warning that unless the  
wind died down the townspeople would  
have to flee," said Michaud. "A thick  
pall of smoke hung over the town and  
at 7 o'clock the special trains were  
called."

"The scene at the station was in-  
describable. There came a rain of wild  
fire and the entire town was in flames. The  
trains pulled out with the fires blaz-  
ing closely behind them. Women wept  
and clung to their children while others  
cried frantically for their missing ones.  
The flames licked at the cars. Windows  
in the coaches were broken by the heat."

Cloquet had about 7,500 population.  
More than 4,000 persons were brought to  
Duluth and Superior from there alone.  
Information brought in by rescue parties  
indicated that nearly 100 bodies have  
been found on roads leading to Duluth.  
Several burned automobiles filled with  
bodies were passed by the rescuers.

The town of Twiss, on the Miller trunk  
road, was wiped out. Other towns re-  
ported as being entirely destroyed in-  
clude Rice Lake, Brookston, Brewster,  
Corona, Adolph, Thompson, Arnold,  
Moose Lake and Wright.

Adjutant-General W. F. Rhinow, St.  
Paul, supervising relief work, estimated  
to-night that more than 300 lives were  
lost in Moose Lake and its immediate  
vicinity.

Duluth and Superior were not defi-  
nitely out of danger until to-day. Prop-  
erty damage wrought yesterday will  
total more than a million dollars.

Automobile parties dashed through a  
wall of flame to rescue 200 tuberculosis  
patients at the Nopeming Sanitarium,  
which was partially destroyed. The pa-  
tients were taken out with greatest dif-  
ficulty, fire having partially cut off the  
retreat, but it was said to-night prob-  
ably none would suffer ill effects.

**DARDANELLES MAY BE OPENED.**

New Turkish Minister Said to Be  
Willing to Do So for Peace.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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LONDON, Oct. 13.—A despatch to the  
Daily Mail from Bern states that Ger-  
many in close touch with the Turkish  
situation are convinced the new Turkish  
Minister will agree to the opening of  
the Dardanelles as a condition precedent  
to peace.

The same belief is expressed in  
Vienna and Budapest papers.

## LIBERTY LOAN GOAL REACHED IN MINNEAPOLIS

Other Big Cities, Including  
New York, Still Far Be-  
hind Their Quotas.

MIGHTY DRIVE ON TO-DAY

This City Must Raise \$1,237,-  
724,850 in the Next  
Six Days.

**How Fourth Liberty  
Loan Stands To-day**

New York district quota \$1,800,000,000  
Amount of subscriptions recorded yesterday... 48,477,750  
Total amount subscribed to date in N. Y. dist... 562,275,150

The nation's showing:

District	Subscription	P. C.
Minnesota	\$210,000,000	100
St. Louis	\$12,954,700	79
Boston	\$269,256,000	53.80
Chicago	\$404,454,000	46.49
San Francisco	\$17,427,950	79
Cleveland	\$15,707,350	44.80
San Francisco	\$211,648,800	35
Richmond	\$6,015,550	34
Philadelphia	\$165,947,600	33.20
New York	\$562,275,150	31.23
Kansas City	\$2,085,600	27
Atlanta	\$9,448,500	25

\*Figures for first twelve days of  
drive. Other totals are for first  
eleven days. \*Figures for thirteen  
days.

Spurred on by the knowledge that  
since the celebration of Liberty Day the  
Federal Reserve district of Minneapolis  
has reached its goal of \$210,000,000, the  
nation will resume today the great  
financial offensive for the Fourth Liberty  
Loan of \$6,000,000,000 with renewed  
vigor and with the slogan of "Double  
the Third."

No figures were obtainable from  
Washington yesterday as to the results  
of the first twelve days of the drive by  
the entire country, but five districts have  
reported individually and their addi-  
tional subscriptions reach a total of  
\$138,745,600. These districts are New  
York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and  
St. Louis. This brings the total sub-  
scriptions up to \$2,448,021,800, or about  
37 per cent. of the \$6,000,000,000 needed.

News that the Federal Reserve dis-  
trict of Minneapolis was the first district  
to reach its objective was contained in a  
telegram sent by A. R. Rogers, county  
chairman in Minneapolis, to the Treas-  
ury Department, which said the sub-  
scription cards for \$212,110,350 were  
already in hand.

**New York Faces Great Task.**

New York's fight to reach its goal of  
\$1,800,000,000 during the remaining six  
days, which means that it will have to  
raise about \$1,237,724,850 in that period,  
will be resumed to-day with increased  
intensity. The vigor with which the  
army of Liberty Loan workers will go  
about the conquest of dollars to be used to  
insure payment of Uncle Sam's bills for  
food, munitions and clothing for her  
warriors is expected to exceed any drive  
that has heretofore been made.

Interest in the drive seems to have  
lagged so much that the expert statis-  
tician for the Liberty Loan committee  
had a lapse of memory and in trying  
to arrive at the figure which must be  
raised on each of the next six days to  
gather \$1,237,724,850 divided by seven  
instead of six and announces that \$176,-  
\$17,835 must be received in subscrip-  
tions daily to bring the New York dis-  
trict up to its quota. The New York dis-  
trict, therefore, must raise more than  
\$176,817,835 on each of the next six  
days, the excess depending upon the dif-  
ference between the subscriptions for  
Saturday and the \$176,817,835 divided  
by six.

The task of going after the badly  
needed funds this week has been  
started by Benjamin Strong, governor  
of the Federal Reserve Bank of New  
York, who has sent a letter to directors  
of corporations urging them to give con-  
sideration to the thought of having their  
companies make further subscriptions to  
the loan.

**Advantage of Investment.**

"Up to the present time," the letter  
says, "the subscriptions have not been  
coming in at a rate which by any  
means assures the success of the loan in  
this district, and it is clear that the last  
week of the campaign must see a much  
greater increase in subscriptions than  
has been required in any one of the  
three preceding loans."

"So far as regards the superiority of  
Liberty bonds over other forms of in-  
vestment for corporations, the exact  
status of bonds with respect to their  
position as invested capital and with  
relation to the undistributed profits tax  
has not been finally settled. The bill  
covering these points is now in the  
Senate, but as it left the House there  
was a clear majority for a corporation  
to invest in bonds of the Fourth Loan  
an amount equal to all income not paid  
out in dividends or used in retirement of  
indebtedness. This advantage would be  
equivalent to a saving equal to 6 per  
cent. (exclusive of income received) on  
all funds so employed."

"While all issues of Liberty bonds are  
being sold, the Government is not in-  
terested in the sale of bonds which are  
not being sold."

**BANKS TO BE OPENED.**

There has been fighting in the region  
of Nish. In the face of strong at-  
tacks our troops retired, in accom-  
paniment with the Turkish  
situation are convinced the new Turkish  
Minister will agree to the opening of  
the Dardanelles as a condition precedent  
to peace.

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the Dardanelles as a condition precedent  
to peace.

## American Captures in Two Weeks Total 17,659

With the American Army  
Northwest of VER-  
DUN, Oct. 12 (det. ed).—The  
American troops on both sides of  
the Meuse have obtained their  
objectives," was the official char-  
acterization to-night of the day's  
operations. The total prisoners  
taken since September 26 is  
17,659.

## NEW ORDERS HIT EATING HOUSES

Hoover Issues 12 Drastic Rules  
to Conserve Sugar, Meats,  
Wheat, &c.

BAN IS PUT ON BANQUETS

Table d'Hote in Discard, More  
Simple Menus and Prices  
Must Be Reasonable.

The United States Food Adminis-  
tration is launching a new food conserva-  
tion programme which will go into effect  
October 21. In the past Mr. Hoover has  
made "requests," but this time he issues  
"orders," twelve of them—all addressed  
to "public eating houses," which take  
up hotels, restaurants, quick lunch places  
and all the rest.

The orders are designed specifically  
for the further saving of sugar, wheat,  
meats, fats and dairy products, includ-  
ing butter, cheese and cream, great sup-  
plies of which are needed by American  
soldiers and sailors and the fighting men  
of our allies for the winning of the war.

The Federal Food Board of this State  
announces its belief that public eating  
places will willingly comply with the  
fundamental principles of the new con-  
servation programme as outlined in the  
"general orders," but declares that in  
order to prevent patriotic persons from  
the effects of slacking by dodgers it will  
not hesitate "to compel enforcement."

**The General Orders in Detail.**

The twelve "general orders" follow:

1. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least 20 per cent. of wheat flour substitutes, nor shall it serve or permit to be served more than two ounces of this bread, known as Victory Bread, or if no Victory Bread is served, more than four ounces of other bread (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, &c.), to any one person at any one meal. Sandwiches or bread served at board-  
ing camps and rye bread containing 50 per cent. or more of pure rye flour are excepted. This exception applies to all sandwiches whether served at boarding camps or elsewhere.

2. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.
3. No public eating place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.
4. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to one patron at any one meal more than one kind of meat. For the purpose of this rule meat shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry and any byproducts thereof.

5. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bacon as a garniture.
6. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of butter.

7. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of cheddar, commonly called American cheese.
8. No public eating place shall use or permit to be used the sugar on the table or lunch counter. Nor shall any public eating place serve sugar or permit it to be served unless the guest so requests and in no event shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed one teaspoonful or its equivalent.

9. No public eating place shall use or permit to be used an amount of sugar in excess of two pounds for every ninety meals served, including all uses of sugar on the table and in cooking, excepting such sugar as may be allotted by the Federal Food Administration to hotels holding a bakery license. No sugar shall be used for this special baking purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

10. No public eating place shall burn any food or permit any food to be burned and all waste shall be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats.
11. No public eating place shall display or permit to be displayed food on its premises in any such manner as may cause its deterioration so that it cannot be used for human consumption.

12. No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream or cream de luxe; and in any event, no cream shall be used in excess of one-half ounce per person.

**Banquets Called Unpatriotic.**

Besides the general orders, which are made to be obeyed, the Food Adminis-  
tration in a statement issued by the  
Food Board believes that elaborate  
luncheons and banquets are "unpatri-  
otic" and should not be served. If there

## ENEMY FLEES NORTHWARD TO AVOID POCKET

Great Force Concentrated  
on St. Gobain Massif Must  
Cross 55 Mile Gap.

GOURAUD AT THE AISNE

British in Edge of Douai and  
But Seven Miles From  
Valenciennes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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LONDON, Oct. 13.—Breaking down un-  
der the tremendous pressure to which  
they are being subjected by the  
French and British, the Germans were  
to-day compelled to give up Laon and  
La Fere, the pillars of the southern  
end of their defence system in north-  
ern France, and are to-night in full re-  
treat from the Laon salient, with the  
French driving in on both shoulders  
in an effort to cut off as many of the  
German troops as possible.

As the mouth of this pocket is only  
fifty-five miles across it is probable  
that the French will succeed in part of  
this endeavor. An enormous German  
force was kept in this region, as it is  
the vital section of the western front,  
and vast stores of ammunition and  
other war material have been retained  
there. Much of this must inevitably  
be lost, but doubtless still will guard  
actions on the two flanks will enable  
the men to pass out and prevent what  
might have been developed into a great  
military disaster.

**Hastening to New Line.**

The Germans now are retreating along  
the entire battle front as their Belgian  
and Lorraine communications are being  
simultaneously threatened by the Allies.  
Apparently they are trying to reach  
their last great defensive position in  
front of the French frontier, the line of  
which runs through Lille, Tournai,  
Valenciennes, Avesnes, Hirson and  
Mexico.

At their end of the line in the north  
the British are hastening the movement  
of the Germans by increased pressure  
in the Douai region. They have entered  
the city of Douai, capturing the Douai  
prison, and most of Fiers, a northern  
suburb. They have pushed up the  
Scheldt Canal, to the southeast, taking  
the village of Montecourt, which is  
seven miles from Valenciennes. North-  
west of Douai they have advanced along  
the Selle to the vicinity of Solesmes,  
and are approaching the line of the  
Haute Leule Canal.

**Gouraud Reaches Aisne.**

In addition to the capture of Laon  
and La Fere the French in that region  
have taken a considerable part of St.  
Gobain massif, penetrating as far as  
St. Nicholas and the Suzy Wood. The  
La Fere-Laon railroad was crossed on  
the high ground between Anky and Ver-  
signy. To the east the French and Ital-  
ians have reached Amfontaine, some  
fourteen miles north of Rheims. The  
French have crossed the Aisne in strong  
force at Guignicourt and Neufchateau  
and are advancing toward Provins.

Gen. Gouraud's army, driving forward  
with redoubled energy, has reached the  
Aisne at the bend between Chateau  
Porcien and Reims, which is a vital rail-  
road junction for the Germans, as  
through it runs one of their principal  
lines of communication with Metz and  
Lorraine. The Germans here are mak-  
ing desperate efforts to get behind the  
Aisne.

Gen. Gouraud's advance intensifies the  
danger to the retreating Crown Prince's  
army in the Laon-St. Gobain region,  
while the other point of the pincers  
which is threatening to envelop the Ger-  
man centre is extending eastward in  
the bend of the Oise south of Guise,  
where Gen. Debensy's army is fighting  
its way across country which is favor-  
able to open warfare.

When it is considered that between  
the Aisne and the Oise there is a gap of  
fifty miles, it is not surprising that the  
German position is becoming desperate.

**Ho! for Chinatown  
and the Smoke Fund**

OUT of the crooked streets of  
Chinatown fifty-four lads  
marched to help administer the  
whipping to the army that once  
thought it was on its way to Paris.  
Less than 20 per cent. of the resi-  
dents of that section are Ameri-  
can citizens, but they are plan-  
ning a fete by which the valiant  
fifty-four may receive smokes  
through the medium of THE  
SUN fund.

Read the full text of letters  
sent back home by doughboys to  
SUN fund donors, which are  
printed on page 11, where also  
will be found an additional word  
about the forthcoming Chinese  
fete.

**WARNING! THE SUN TO-  
BACCO FUND has no connection  
with any other fund, organization  
or publication. It employs no  
agents or solicitors.**

**Dual Monarchy Body Call-  
ed.**

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.—The Austro-  
Hungarian Delegations have been con-  
voked for a plenary sitting October 15, a  
Vienna telegram announces.

## "GERMANY HAS LOST WAR," SAYS PAN-GERMAN WRITER

Balkans Gone and Teuton  
Policy in Constantinople  
Comes to an End.

NO HOPE FOR NEW FRONT

All Dreams of Teuton Future  
in the Orient Are Shattered,  
Hoessch Admits.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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PARIS, Oct. 13.—Germany has lost  
the war," writes Otto Hoessch in the  
Kreuzzeitung. Hoessch is a leading  
Pan-Germanist who until recently had  
great dreams of Germany's future in the  
Orient.

"Our luck has turned," he continues.  
"While the soil of the fatherland hasn't  
been touched, the war decidedly has  
turned against us. A reorganization of  
the Balkans must be made without us.  
Our troops arrived there too late, and  
there is absolutely no hope whatsoever  
of a reestablishment of a Balkan front.  
"Our influence hereafter will be lost

## ABDICATION OF KAISER URGED IS PARIS DEMAND

Nuremberg Paper Demands It  
and Holds Him Responsi-  
ble for Plight.

PAN-GERMANS IN PANIC

Federal Council Hastily Put-  
ting Through Resolutions to  
Pacify People.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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LONDON, Oct. 13.—Indications in-  
crease that the German people are  
thinking seriously that the Kaiser  
must abdicate. The Frankfurter Zei-  
tung, a Nuremberg paper, demands his  
abdication, a Socialist organ of Nurem-  
burg, flatly demands his abdication and  
insists that the nation more and more  
is convinced that the responsibility for  
the present plight of Germany rests  
with the Kaiser.

After asserting that the preservation  
of the Hohenzollern dynasty can be  
made possible by placing some one on  
the throne whose opinions are quite  
contrary to those held by the present  
Emperor and the Crown Prince, it  
adds:

"The Kaiser always has demanded the  
greatest patriotic sacrifices from his  
subjects. He should show readiness to  
sacrifice himself and should abdicate in  
order to make better peace terms for  
the German empire and people."

The police have suppressed Socialist  
newspapers in Berlin for publishing a  
proclamation demanding a Socialist re-  
public. The Pan-Germanists are in a  
panic, fearing that the peace move-  
ment will destroy their power to conspire  
against and overthrow the new regime.

## POPULAR REFORMS ARE BEING RUSHED

Federal Council Granting  
More Concessions to People.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 13.—The German  
Federal Council has accepted the meas-  
ure calling for the further parliamen-  
tarization of Germany, according to ad-  
vice received here from the semi-official  
Wolf Bureau of Berlin. The measure  
proposes the repeal of Article XXI, para-  
graph 2, of the Constitution, which pro-  
vides that a Reichstag member shall lose  
his seat if he accepts a salary as imperial  
or state official. Cabinet Ministers no  
longer will be required to be members of  
the Federal Council, but shall at all times  
have the right to be heard by the council.  
They also shall have the right to de-  
mand to be heard by the Reichstag.

It is explained by the Wolf Bureau  
that these changes are in accord with the  
Emperor's declaration of September 30, in  
which he declared his will to be "that the  
German people shall henceforth more  
effectively cooperate in deciding the  
fatherland's destinies."

The election commission of the Prussian  
House of Lords, in its reconsidera-  
tion of the franchise measures, elimi-  
nated the clause granting an extra vote  
to men over 40 years of age. The period  
of residence required in an election  
district was reduced from one year to  
six months and other changes were  
made.

The proportional franchise was ac-  
cepted for a number of election districts  
containing large cities. The conservative  
members of the commission obtained  
from voting, according to the Wolf  
Bureau.

Forerunners, the Socialist organ of Ber-  
lin, declares there is an assured major-  
ity for the measures in the House of Lords.

**Dual Monarchy Body Call-  
ed.**

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.—The Austro-  
Hungarian Delegations have been con-  
voked for a plenary sitting October 15, a  
Vienna telegram announces.

## WANT COBLENZ AND METZ AS HOSTAGE CITIES

British Observers Outline  
Guarantees to Test Ger-  
man Honesty.

WILL NOT PERMIT REST

No Armistice Until Generals  
Are Satisfied With Condi-  
tions, Is View.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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LONDON, Oct. 13.—While it is un-  
likely that any responsible Minister  
is prepared to make a statement re-  
garding Germany's reply to President  
Wilson's note it can be said that the  
British Cabinet, anticipating a cable  
from President Wilson, is in communi-  
cation with the Ministers of other  
allied countries.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of  
the Exchequer, and Arthur Balfour,  
Foreign Minister, conferred to-day  
with Premier Lloyd-George. Lord  
Robert Cecil also was at the Foreign  
Office.

There is no question that it is of-  
ficial opinion that any immediate stop-  
ping of military operations is not to  
be considered unless Germany is both  
able and willing to give the most  
rigorous guarantees. There is a de-  
termination that she shall not have an  
interval of rest, only to renew hos-  
tilities later.

**Guarantees Are Suggested.**

If she sincerely desires to enter  
upon peace negotiations the most ob-  
vious guarantees, it is pointed out,  
would take the form of a surrender of  
the Rhine fortresses and bridgeheads.  
Army officers also think a sure guar-  
antee against Germany using the  
armistice interval to prepare for  
greater military efforts would be per-  
mission for the allied armies to oc-  
cupy Metz, Strassburg, and above all  
Coblenz, which is the strategic key  
to all German military defenses.

The situation, THE SUN correspond-  
ent learns, may be summed up as fol-  
lows:

Germany, while trying to give the  
impression of being willing to fulfill  
President Wilson's demands, is playing  
against time, hoping an opportunity  
will be afforded to gain more than she  
could expect to gain by continuing the  
fight under existing conditions.

On the other hand, the western pow-  
ers are awaiting President Wilson's  
examination of the German reply.  
Should he consider this reply satisfac-  
tory it is felt he will immediately con-  
sult with them on two points to be  
settled: the question of an armistice,  
and its form, precise time and locality,  
and, secondly, the matter of peace  
terms.

**Not Ready for Peace Talk.**

The latter covers extremely wide  
ground and is a question which is not  
felt here to have matured sufficiently  
for hard discussion.

Neither President Wilson nor the  
western allies would grant an armistice  
until assured by the allied military  
chiefs that the guarantees were suf-  
ficiently strong to leave Germany only  
the alternatives of either accepting the  
allied programme or continuing the  
war in circumstances that would be  
without hope of success.

Military necessity, not moral conser-  
vation, is responsible for Germany's ac-  
ceptance of President Wilson's prelimi-  
nary demands for the opening of peace  
negotiations.

This is the conviction expressed in  
the press comment on Berlin's reply to  
the President's note. The British news-  
papers regard the reply as a political  
surrender only, leaving Germany a  
chance to retain a vestige of her dig-  
nity and prestige, an army and navy still  
being naturally preferred in Berlin to  
military disaster on such a scale as to  
leave German military masters utterly  
discredited in the eyes of their own  
people.

**Despotism Ruling Moves.**

There is no illusion, in the opinion of  
the press, that the political moves in  
Berlin during the last few weeks have  
really taken power from the hands of  
the men who made the war and con-  
ducted it on a scale of brutality un-  
paralleled in history.

It is the belief here that the next  
word from President Wilson cannot re-  
sult in the cessation of hostilities, but  
will rather demand proofs that the mil-  
itary despotism has been deposed in  
Germany, and guarantees that an armis-  
tice will not be used as a trick to cheat  
the Allies out of the victories their fleets  
and armies have won; nor will the allied  
public be satisfied until there are assur-  
ances that the men responsible for the  
guilty acts committed by Germany are  
brought to justice.

The "mixed commission" suggested  
Continued on Second Page.

## Col. House Returns to Cap- ital With President for Consultation.

QUICK REPLY EXPECTED

Belief Is That Chancellor's  
"Popular Role" Will Be  
Unsatisfactory.

PRESSURE FOR REFUSAL

American People Are Asked to  
Withhold Judgment on  
Situation.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—If President  
Wilson's next move in the peace situa-  
tion accords with the sentiment  
which is everywhere in evidence here  
to-night he will end the peace discus-  
sion with a flat refusal to have any-  
thing to do with the German proposal,  
and leave it to the German command-  
ers in the field to surrender and make  
their own terms with Marshal Foch as  
the Commander in Chief of the allied  
armies.

Such a course, it was pointed out in  
many quarters to-night, would be fol-  
lowing the precedents of history and  
a course already pursued by the Allies  
with respect to Bulgaria. Unanimous  
sentiment in favor of this comes from  
all quarters here and abroad. It is  
reflected to-night in diplomatic circles  
and among members of both political  
parties.

The President arrived here late this  
evening from his New York trip to  
find Washington still in a ferment  
over the German reply, but as yet  
without the official text. At a late  
hour it had not reached the Swiss  
Legation, but was expected momen-  
tarily. The chances are that it will be  
delivered to-morrow, presumably  
direct to the President, as was the last  
communication. All circumstances  
would seem to call for a quick answer  
from the President, and sentiment on  
all sides appears to be unanimous that  
this answer should be decisive.

**House Returns With President.**

With the unofficial text to guide him  
there is reason to believe that the  
President returned here to-night with  
his next move pretty definitely framed  
in his own mind. Col. E. M. House,  
with whom he has conferred in every  
crisis in the war, returned to Wash-  
ington with the President and is his  
guest at the White House. On the  
way down in the train the President  
and Col. House were in conference  
several times. Joseph P. Tumulty,  
secretary to the President, was called in.

The President received no messages  
during his trip and upon the arrival  
of the train Secretary Tumulty an-  
nounced that the President was as yet  
without the official text of the German  
note and consequently no statement  
could be made. At a late hour to-night  
the President, Col. House and Sec-  
retary Tumulty were still together and  
presumably had been in touch with  
Secretary Lansing.

**Debate May Indicate Stand.**

Pending the receipt of the official  
text of the German note, the people of  
the United States are asked to with-  
hold judgment. In the debate in Con-  
gress to-morrow it is expected that the  
question of peace will come up and the  
discussions there may give an indica-  
tion of the stand of the Government.

It is of course impossible to make  
any prediction as to the course the  
President will follow. There is a  
well grounded opinion in circles known  
to be close to the President that the  
latter was prepared for this move on  
the part of Germany and that his note  
was framed for the purpose of provid-  
ing a sufficient basis from which to act.

Opinion held in these circles has  
been and still is that no satisfactory  
reply could be made by Germany to  
the third inquiry of the President,  
which asked the Imperial Chancellor  
whether he spoke merely for the con-  
stituted authorities who have been  
conducting the war. Indeed, the  
last few days renewed emphasis has  
been placed upon this paragraph as  
constituting the crux of the situation.

It is not expected, however, that the  
President will enter into any debate  
with the German Government as to  
whether it represents the German people.  
He is expected to make his answer final  
and decisive on the basis of informa